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## Kabul Times (May 1, 1966, vol. 5, no. 31)

Bakhtar News Agency

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The anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam Hussein the grand-son of Holy Prophet Mohammad was observed in Kabul Saturday. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Ahmad Shah, Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi and Court Minister Ali Mohammad attended a memorial meeting held in the main condolence house where the occasion is marked every year. The meeting was also attended by the Mayor of Kabul and representatives of some Islamic countries from their embassies in Kabul. Several speakers delivered speeches on the value of love and devotion to the King and country and promoting national unity and cooperation.

## Agreement Being Negotiated On Use Of Planned Railway

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar).—A delegation left Kabul Saturday morning for Rawalpindi to sign an operating agreement on the use of a railway extension to be built between Chaman and Spin Boldak.

The eight-kilometre extension is expected to facilitate and speed up the flow of goods and merchandise to and from Afghanistan to port of Karachi.

The project is planned to eliminate much of the paper work and custom inspections now involved in transportation of goods from Karachi to Afghanistan.

Two members of the Afghan delegation Chief of Plan Implementation in Ministry of Planning, Sayyed Aminullah Baha, and Sayyed Abdul Razaq Abidi, assistant director of economic relation in Foreign Ministry, left by air for Rawalpindi this morning.

Azimusabir Kazimi, Afghan Economic Counsellor in Pakistan, will also join the delegation.

Work on the project will commence soon after the operating agreement is signed between Rawalpindi and Kabul and will take from two to three months to be completed.

The project will be financed by \$650,000 USAID grant. Construction of offices and warehouses in Spin Boldak are also included in the project.

The idea of constructing this extension goes back to 1957-58 when the AID made a survey of the region's transportation for the purpose of making possible improvements.

## IAEA To Set Up Radio Therapy Unit

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar).—The Hungarian delegation which has come here on behalf of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) met Prof. Abdul Ghaffar Kakar Chairman of Afghan Atomic Energy Commission Thursday.

The delegation which arrived in Kabul Wednesday will talk with Afghan authorities on setting up of a radio-therapy service.

Kakar said that the unit has been given to Afghanistan by the government of Hungary through IAEA.

The unit is to be employed for diagnosis and treatment in hospitals and will belong to Kabul University.

## Rice Production Cut Around Herat City To Help Eradicate Malaria

HERAT, May 1, (Bakhtar).—Rice will no longer be cultivated in areas within seven miles of the city. The decision has been made in order to help avoid malaria in the city.

Dr. Ghulam Reza Hushmand, Chief of Malaria Eradication in southwest Afghanistan, said that the decision was taken in a meeting held in the city attended by the governor of the province.

Representative of the areas where rice is cultivated and proved dangerous to public health was also present in the meeting. The representative, Abdul Bashir, was earlier elected by the people to discuss the issue with the government.

## STOP PRESS

SAIGON, May 1, (Reuters).—About 5,000 South Vietnamese workers today demonstrated in streets around the United States Embassy here shouting "Americans go" and carrying slogans saying "stop the war".

The workers also shouted slogans calling for social, economic and education progress and carried banners attacking corruption in the government.

The procession included a colourful array of horse-drawn carts, taxis, motorised scooters and buses.

## Head Of U.S. Mission Finds Trade Law Here Encouraging

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar).—

The leader of the U.S. agricultural and industrial development mission in an interview Friday described as encouraging the new commercial laws and regulations enacted in Afghanistan on the basis of which both foreign and Afghan merchants can engage in further activities.

The mission came here for a series of talks on commercial and capital investment issues to expand cooperation between Afghanistan and the United States. Members of the delegation held talks with Afghan government authorities and merchants.

David Westley, the head of delegation, while praising the government action in providing the ground for private merchants to take part in the Third Five-Year Development plan, said as long as Afghan merchants themselves do not accept risks in investing their capital and energies, foreign merchants will not do so.

He considered the readiness of Afghan merchants to invest in the country's development as an incentive for foreign merchants adding that they found during their stay in Kabul, Afghan merchants have grasped this responsibility and have become active.

Westley said that his delegation during its week-long stay in Kabul, conducted some 40 interviews with merchants here on establishing commercial contacts and also talked to government authorities.

He said during these meetings not only were import and export matters discussed, but talks were also held on joint capital investments and granting of loans by American banks. The notes taken on these talks will be forwarded to the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Westley who is in charge of trade with the Near East in American Department of Commerce said Afghan merchants have shown great interest in joint capital investment ventures which was quite encouraging to him.

Answering a question in what particular fields these joint ventures may materialise, he said he did not want to give a specific answer in this connection. For still no decision has been taken in this regard. However he said generally speaking such investment may be made in food processing plants.

A digest of observations made by the American mission will also be published in the weekly journal of the Commerce Department. This publication is widely read by American business circles.

The mission will discuss the proposals and suggestions that were made with individual U.S. merchants and firms.

Some members of the delegation will travel to various states and will discuss their views on trade and joint ventures between the United States and Afghanistan with important commercial enterprises.

Westley said as such the delegation will serve as an agent selling Afghan products to U.S. merchants and firms.

He said he was happy that his mission's visit to Afghanistan has benefited both Afghan and American merchants.

Among the proposals put forward to the delegation three or four of them had special appeal, but Westley said, he did not want to discuss other proposals now.

Those American firms interested in trading with Afghanistan will be able to write directly to Afghan merchants and also the American Embassy's economic section.

Westley said that in the same way as years are needed for friendship between two persons to develop and grow trade relations between merchants of two countries also need time to expand.

He thanked Afghan authorities and merchants for the warm and cordial welcome accorded to his delegation in Afghanistan.

## Maiwandwal Expresses Sympathy To Tashkent

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar).—

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal Thursday in telegramme to Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin expressed his sympathy about the earthquake in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan Republic.

A similar telegramme has been sent by Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul and President of Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society to Antonov, the President of Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society.

## Royal Audience

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar).—The following were received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week ended April 29:

General Khan Mohammad Minister of Defence; Abdul Satar Shalizi, Minister of Interior; Abdullah Malikyar, Afghan Ambassador in London; Dr. Abdul Rahim, Afghan Ambassador in Tokyo; Ataulah Nasir Zia, Afghan Ambassador-designate to New Delhi; General Ghulam Farouq, Chief of General Staff; Meer Mohammad Yousuf, former Afghan Ambassador to Warsaw; General Khan Mohammad, former Afghan Ambassador in Saudi Arabia; Abdul Raof Benawa, President of Radio Afghanistan; Ghulam Ali Karimi, Vice-President of Kabul University student affairs; Colonel Khwazak Khan, Commandant of the Labour Corps; Mohammad Sarwar Nashir, President of Spinzar Company; and Hamidullah Hamid, President of Afghan Electrical Institute.

## Social, Preventive Medicine Get Priority In Nangarhar College Of Medicine, Dr. Baha Says

KABUL, May 1.—The three-year old College of Medicine at Jalalabad will look to its first graduates to prove the importance and value of the College's unique educational programme. The Dean told a group of visitors from Kabul last week.

Dr. Abdul Qader Baha said preventive and social medicine would continue to be stressed at Nangarhar. The College will work towards developing a system of medical education specially suited to Afghanistan, while

utilising the experience and assistance of American educators. Only those students who meet high standards of performance will be graduated.

The Dean's discussion was presented for the benefit of the directors of the Fulbright Programme, who had been invited to hold their 36th meeting in Jalalabad on Thursday. The binational Board of the United States Educational Commission is comprised of four Afghan and four American members.

Dr. Baha cited the difficulties the College experienced in getting organised, noting that the first year he had a staff of only three.

Although budgeting and personnel problems are still critical, the Dean could report that its college and staff of 30 Afghan doctors and instructors, 14 Peace Corps Volunteers including five doctors, and two Fulbright Lecturers were working in unison to attain the desired objectives.

The 1966 Fulbright Lecturer in Biochemistry, Dr. Fred Weyer, Peace Corps Physician Dr. Walter Morgan, and Dr. Ghazanfar, Director of Research at Kabul University, also presented talks relating to the needs of medical education in Afghanistan at the Board meeting.

Dr. Baha cited the difficulties the College experienced in getting organised, noting that the first year he had a staff of only three.

## Visiting Professor Studies Parasites Carrying Diseases

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar).—Improving environmental health conditions has a special importance in Afghanistan and other developing countries, says a Czech professor who has just finished a three-month term in Nangarhar University and will soon leave for his country.

The professor, Dalibor Povolny, said in an interview that he felt Afghan public health authorities were wise to pay attention to this problem and hoped that in the future useful results would be achieved as the result of their efforts in this field.

Povolny, who was lecturing at Medicine College of Nangarhar, said as long as the carriers of parasites are not destroyed, medicine will have no results in improving the health of the people.

Povolny, who teaches at the College of Agriculture of Brno University in his country, also did some parasitological research here.

He said he found that mice in Nangarhar have parasites in their kidneys and intestines called leptos pirois.

These parasites, he said, produce a high fever and abdominal pains in man.

He said since no study has so far been conducted on this disease in the area diagnosis and treatment are difficult.

He said students in Afghanistan studying parasitology have the advantage of carrying out research.

Povolny also said that in the near future Czechoslovakia will make available equipment for the parasitology laboratory in Nangarhar University.

## Radio Afghanistan To Launch Daily Student Programme Sidki In Testimony To Wolesi Jirgah Commission Explains Ministry Policies

KABUL, MAY 1, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Osman Sidki, Information and Culture Minister told the Cultural Commission of Wolesi Jirgah Thursday that the Ministry hoped special Radio Programmes would be launched for Afghans speaking Turkish and Uzbeki as well as educational Programmes for students.

Sidki who was explaining to the commission the policies of his Ministry said that Information and Culture Ministry was hoping that it will be possible to establish small radio stations in some provinces to broadcast special regional programmes.

The Minister who was answering a question put forward by Deputy Mohammad Guldil of Dawlat Abad, Faryab, said since 33 local languages are spoken in the country, at present financial difficulties did not permit special radio programmes or articles in newspapers for all these languages. However, he added, the Ministry will consider conducting research concerning the literature and folklore of peoples speaking these languages in the country.

Deputy Khadija Ahrari asked Sidki about the policy of his Ministry in conducting conferences to guide the people and expand the services of mobile cinema units in the provinces.

While promising to organise conferences on different levels, the Minister said that studies are being conducted right now on the expansion of the services of mobile cinema units and hoped that with coordination of the services by such units belonging to ministries of Education, Public Health, Agriculture and Irrigation and Information and Culture these aims will be fulfilled.

In answer to a question put forward by Deputy Masooma Esmati on educational broadcasting for schools, the Minister said it is planned that daily radio programmes from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. will be inaugurated to serve the students which he hoped, will prove effective in meeting teacher shortages.

Answering a question by Deputy Ruyya Abubaker of Kabul city, Sidki said that his Ministry planned to develop and expand the services of its agencies in the provinces and in order to preserve historical relics it is hoped that in some provinces small museums will be established.

At the end of the session Deputy Abdul Wakil Sedagat of Kama and Chairman of the Commission asked certain questions about the policies of Information and Culture Ministry. The answers provided by Sidki were satisfactory to members of the commission, writes a Bakhtar reporter.

The Minister handed over to the Commission a written statement of the policies of his Ministry and urged the deputies to give their views on this policy.

During the testimony, the Deputy Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Najim Arya and information advisor Abdul Hamid Mubarez were also present.

Several other Wolesi Jirgah commissions met Wednesday and continued their debate on various issues referred to them.

## Those Accused Of Student Murder To Go On Open Trial

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar).—An open trial of those accused of the murder of a college student last winter will be held here soon, an announcement from Justice Ministry said Wednesday.

The student, Rishad, of the MPCB section of the Kabul University was found dead near Kabul last winter.

The announcement did not name those held for the murder.

It said that police submitted a report of its investigation on the murder of the 20-year-old student Monday to the office of the Attorney-General.

tion in Afghanistan at the Board meeting.

Dr. Weyer made a presentation of his private set of texts and a set of English books to the College. He reported to the Board that he considered his year's experience in Jalalabad extremely rewarding.

As an exchange lecturer under

Contd. on page 4

## Zambian Students Protest Killing Of Africans In Sinoia

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA, May 1, (AP).—More than 100 students were arrested here Saturday following a stone-throwing attack on the British High Commission.

Six were taken to hospital with cuts when police used tear gas on the arrested demonstrators at a police station when they threatened to renew violence.

The trouble started when a group of 200 students, including two whites—handed in a letter of protest at the high commission.

Onlookers said the violence broke out when a member of the high commission staff threw an ashtray at the crowd. The mob retaliated and more ashtrays were hurled at them until a rain of stones sent the high commission staff diving under tables to escape flying glass.

Windows in the high commission building were broken, but a commission spokesman said later none of the staff was injured.

The students, who tore down the Union Jack flying over the building, carried posters reading "kill Smith (Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith), not innocent Africans."

Students were demonstrating to protest the running battle north of Salisbury Friday in

Contd. on page 4

## U.S. Pilots Kill Their Sixth Mig; Hanoi Says N. V. Has Downed 1005 American Planes

SAIGON, May 1, (Reuters).—United States air force pilots shot another Mig fighter from the skies over North Vietnam yesterday morning in a continuation of the most sustained period of aerial combat of the Vietnamese war. Since last Saturday, American aviators have destroyed six Mig's a total of 11 North Vietnamese jets have been downed since the United States began air operations in the north on Feb. 7, 1965.

An American military spokesman said Saturday that the past seven days, which have also been marked by bombing raids of unusual intensity, had been the most active period in the history of the air war.

Official spokesman also disclosed Saturday afternoon that: "United States troop strength in South Vietnam has reached 255,000—including 156,500 soldiers, 51,000 marines, 34,000 airmen plus sailors. The total does not include personnel aboard seventh fleet ships in the South China sea."

Meanwhile a U.S. spokesman here said that two U.S. planes were brought down during an attack on North Vietnamese targets Friday.

In Hanoi all newspapers yesterday carried under big red-lettered headlines the North Vietnam claim that it had passed the 1,000 mark in shooting down U.S. planes.

The North Vietnam News Agency said 1,005 U.S. planes were shot down between August 5, 1964, and last Friday.

Nhan Dan, the official newspaper, said the number was equal to the total of U.S. combat planes in Southeast Asia.

Hundreds of U.S. pilots had either been killed or captured, it said, adding: "We are ready to deal the enemy still more crippling blows."

In New York a Yale University history professor Staughton Lynd told a New York May Day Rally Saturday "Overwhelming national and world opinion is that the United States should withdraw from Vietnam."

In Washington a Republican House of Representatives leader, Representative Melvin R. Laird of Wisconsin, wants President Johnson to say whether a genuinely free election is possible in South Vietnam.

"What steps are being taken to provide the kind of election that could be regarded as an expression of the will of the people of South Vietnam?" he asked in releasing excerpts of a speech he plans to make Monday in the house.

In Mississippi, senator John Stennis called for an all-out assault on oil, power and arms plants in the Hanoi-Haiphong industrial areas of North Vietnam.

The Mississippi democrat said the air war "has not achieved and, under current restrictive ground rules, will not achieve its objective of substantially halting or curtailing the flow of men, materials and supplies from North to South Vietnam."



# THE KABUL TIMES

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## Cotton Production

The government's decision to raise the price of cotton purchased from the farmers should provide the incentive that was lacking for cultivating this important export commodity which is finding an ever-increasing use within the country as well.

Although Afghanistan is a cotton exporting country textiles top the list of import items. There is no reason why our own textile industry, which is among our most developed, should not be further expanded. This can be done either by the textile company itself or a rival organisation can be set up in competition with the Textile Company.

How is this possible without hindering the export of cotton? The answer is, of course, stimulating the farmers to allocate more acreage to cotton cultivation and improving cotton growing techniques. Increasing the price is a sure way of creating the incentive needed for this purpose. The Agriculture and Cottage Industries Bank should also assist cotton growers by advancing loans.

Every effort should be made to diminish the role of the middlemen in the cotton business. Since most of our farmers own small pieces of land with limited production they are often forced to borrow money before harvest time. Private lenders make loans under very unreasonable conditions such as fixing the price of cotton or other commodities the farmer produces at a ridiculously low level which has no relation to the actual market prices. The advancing of low interest loans by the banks to these farmers will certainly give them a breathing spell and the moral boost they need.

The increase in cotton production will also minimise the fear of allied cotton industries

such as oil expelling plants going without raw material. While appreciating the government's decision to help in the promotion of cotton production, we hope that similar steps will be taken to encourage the raising of sugar beets. Sugar is also a major import and the sooner we become self-sufficient in it the better.

## Nurses' Training

The first batch of the graduates of the nursing and midwifery course of the maternity hospital of Kabul received their diplomas last week from the Minister of Health, Miss Kubra Noorzai.

Commenting on the occasion the Minister said that she was in touch with the University of Kabul to prepare the ground for higher training for nurses on university level.

In a country like Afghanistan which is badly in need of trained nurses the idea of having a degree course for nurses is highly commendable.

The inauguration of such a degree course would not only provide another scope for the students who graduate schools but would also cut short the need of employing foreign nurses in the hospitals in the country.

As we are on the verge of establishing new hospitals, clinics, health centres and maternity homes in the country it is all the more imperative to have a separate department for nursing in the university.

Male trained nurses are as much needed in Afghanistan as women nurses are in demand. Attempts should be made to enroll male nurses in the envisioned nursing degree course.

Attempts should also be made to popularise nursing, and raise its status by increasing pay and providing better chances for promotion.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's *Isiah* carried an editorial entitled drinking water supply. In welcoming the news of a seven million marks loan by the Federal German Republic to improve and expand the water supply system of Kabul city, the editorial pointed out the need for more careful distribution of the new water available after the projects completed.

The editorial pointed out that already two water supply projects have been implemented in Kabul. However, the water is being distributed in such a way that priority has not been given to the areas most in need of water. The editorial mentioned Shah Shaheed, Jamal Mama and Deh Now. These areas are built over marshy land and well water is not a solution to drinking water supply problem. The editorial emphasised that since a preliminary survey will have to be carried out before the project is launched, the corporation still has time to take these areas into consideration while drawing up the water distribution plans.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed Ahang Herawi. It pointed out most of the ministries are holding bi-weekly meetings in which all the top officials participate. While this is a perfectly normal thing to do and is necessary from the viewpoint of streamlining the administration in our country, it does create problems.

The letter pointed out that there is no proper delegation of authority and in most offices it is usually the head man who can make a decision. Consequently people who have business with various government offices during the days when there is a meeting going on feel that they are wasting their time. For the only man who can make a decision is involved in the meeting. The letter suggested that either authority in the governmental offices should be delegated to the extent that work could go on smoothly irrespective of who is not present or else the meetings mentioned should be held during after-office hours.

Friday's *Isiah* carried an editorial entitled "When You Are Not Home". The editor was prompted to choose this theme after the servant of a friend who was expecting to see him at his home refused to accept the visiting

card saying that his master was not home and he had no permission to accept things from strangers calling. The editorial said people should have more respect for other people's time. They should not make appointments to start

with unless they plan to keep them. The selection of servants should be done with greater care. Servants should be taught that accepting a visitor's card is just a common courtesy and a social necessity.

## WORLD PRESS

South African authorities neither confirmed nor denied that British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart was expected in Pretoria shortly, as the newspaper close to the government, "Die Burger," claimed Tuesday.

Observers recall that last week London denied Stewart's trip to South Africa over the Rhodesia issue was imminent, without ruling out, however, that he might go in the near future.

Meanwhile diplomatic activity between South Africa and Britain is continuing.

While this fact is freely admitted, the essence of current contacts between Britain's Premier Harold Wilson and his South African counterpart Hendrik Verwoerd through diplomatic channels remains in the dark.

Observers seem certain, however, that Wilson's personal letter, handed to Verwoerd on Wednesday, has not yet been answered.

Soviet police, prosecutors and judges have called for sharper punishment of juvenile "hooligans," responsible for one quarter of all the crime in the Soviet Union, "Pravda" reported Monday.

In eighty per cent of the cases alcohol was involved.

"Pravda" said the police, prosecutors and judges recommended at a conference that the maximum penalty of five years for "hooliganism," provided for by the law, should be imposed more often.

The conference also criticised the planning and finance authorities who were interested only in tax revenues from vodka sales and ignored the fact that drunkenness was often the root of the evil of criminality.

President Sukarno has formed a new 66-member Supreme Advisory

Council after dismissing the 70 members of the old body, Antara news agency said Wednesday.

The council, formed in August 1959, is an advisory organisation that acts as a kind of second cabinet. The Ethiopian Herald has warned Africans against the new form of colonialism disguised as so-called "Liberation Movements."

The Ethiopian newspaper said "The attempt to overthrow legitimate governments through the instrumentality of saboteurs who pretend to be freedom-fighters is one of the biggest dangers Africa faces today."

The newspaper cited recently uncovered spy training camps in Ghana, the smuggling of arms in Kenya and other efforts to subvert legal African government as the work of the "new colonialists."

Moscow's newspapers Wednesday prominently featured a joint Soviet-Syrian communique on the results of the visit to the USSR of Youssef Zeayyen, the Prime Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic. The headline over this document in Pravda read: "For the Sake of Strengthening Peace and Mutual Cooperation."

The leading articles in Pravda and Krasnaya Zvezda (The Red Star) were devoted to questions of propaganda of the decisions of the 23rd CPSU congress in the Soviet press, to propagate the decisions of the party congress profoundly and vividly, actively to strive for their successful fulfilment, widely to show the political and labour enthusiasm of the masses, to support the initiative of the working people, to disseminate everything that is new, progressive, Pravda emphasizes, all this is the main, paramount task of the press, radio and television.

## Political Parties Draft Law : Do Minority Parties Have A Place?

By Nokta Cheen  
PART III

Parties will apparently be required to spend a good bit of time soliciting members if 500 must be found. And there are also some fallacies in the requirements for numbers of members in Parliament. Clauses one and two of Article Four are contradictory. The first part of the article under discussion says that at least five candidates from the party must be elected to the membership of the Jirgah when a new Parliament meets in Mizan 22, 1348.

Clause two says that only those parties can be represented in the Wolesi Jirgah in 1348 (i.e. after three years) and afterwards which win at least ten per cent of the votes cast by all those taking part in the election in all constituencies.

There are 216 seats in the Wolesi Jirgah. To meet the minimum requirement of the law for the formation of political parties of ten per cent of the votes, as quoted above, a party must have at least 21 seats in the Wolesi Jirgah, not five.

May I ask the drafters of the law, why ten per cent has been established for the minimum requirement of a party's representation in parliament? Considered from a different angle, the anomaly is obvious.

Even if five candidates of a party were to be elected by absolute majority their total number of votes would not meet the required legal ceiling set by this law. The reason is that a one hundred per cent vote in favour of one candidate would mean that it would cover, from the

point of view of constituency voting, the voting for two candidates.

Thus, to take the argument a little further, it means that five candidates elected by absolute majority is equal to ten candidates not 21 which is the minimum requirement in the law in so far as ten per cent of total votes in any national elections is concerned.

The latter part of clause two in Article Four is more of a punitive measure than a clear understanding of the need for the development and rise of political parties in Afghanistan.

When a party fails to get ten per cent of the votes in a general election, the law states, those who are elected to the Wolesi Jirgah through the participation in the election by their parties, lose their seats.

At least two main observations may be made on this clause:

First, it is not social justice that the elected members of the Wolesi Jirgah who win their seats in the elections from their rivals by fair-play not be given their legitimate rights to membership in the house.

When a candidate wins an election it means that he has acquired the confidence of his constituency. His non-acceptance after elections is more of a slap in the face to those who have voted for him rather than the political party from which he comes.

Second, there are some political parties, in some advanced western democracies, that have one representative in Parliament. Why should

our political parties not have less than five members in Parliament.

If the idea of having such a clause in the draft law for the formation of political parties is to avoid the establishment of small parties in the country, once again it may be argued, that it is repugnant to democratic principles. The very idea of democracy is to have as many different ideas in the country represented in the Parliament as possible.

If the idea is to encourage a political party to acquire a minimum of popularity in the country, it should be noted that in such a case there is no need to have a legal incentive.

This clause may boomerang. Many of those Afghans who are interested in forming political parties may fear failure and may thus not take the initiative—which is most necessary at this stage of our democracy—to form parties.

It is also interesting to note that an elected member of the Wolesi Jirgah cannot be deprived of his rights. Once a member is elected it is in all ways against the values embodied in the Constitution to be deprived of his legitimate rights.

The last part of clause two of Article Four does not say whether an elected member of the Wolesi Jirgah whose election is nullified because his party has not met the ten per cent vote requirement, has a right to appeal to a court of law. This means that he can make a case against the law on the formation of political parties and ask for an amendment. Why not make the amendment now instead?

## Moving Of NATO Will Cost 4 Billion Marks

Moving NATO Headquarters out of France is going to cost 4,000 million Marks. 1,000 million of these will have to be found by the Federal Republic. Herr Kai-Uwe von Hassel, the Federal Minister of Defence, has disclosed these figures.

Moreover, it seems doubtful that the cost of moving will remain at 4,000 million marks if the new Headquarters are to be established in Belgium, where building is expensive. Yet this seems likely. The Federal German Republic's share in all joint expenditure incurred by NATO in Europe is fixed. It is 21 per cent. It used to be 19 per cent.

It can already be safely predicted that in view of the fall in Federal funds which is quite certainly going to become even more noticeable next year, these vast sums will have to be taken from the defence budget. This means some pretty severe headaches for the generals in the Federal Ministry of Defence, whose constant concern is the necessary modernisation of the Bundeswehr.

It is possible that in one respect a virtue will be made of necessity—military staffs share with the civil service an inherent tendency to grow organically according to Parkinson's Law. Isn't NATO topheavy? Are the staffs with their hosts of generals and their subordinates really necessary on the present scale?

Herr von Hassel himself seems to have his doubts. Why else would he have asked whether both levels of NATO command, for Europe as a whole as well as for the Central European Region, are still necessary?

All this is important, but it is not decisive. Let us be quite honest about it. The political results of a French withdrawal from the integrated NATO command could be far more serious for the Federal Republic than the already extremely precarious military consequences.

The idea tossed into the discussion that France might continue as an asso-

ciate of NATO is born of these fears. When it comes to negotiating about the status of the French divisions in the Federal Republic, this idea might gain practical value.

During the talks planned by the 14 NATO partners, the Federal Republic's special geographical and military position within the Alliance is going to force her to announce quite clearly where her interests—based on her special position—actually lie.

And what about the French troops in West Germany?

France has two divisions with about 75,000 troops in West Germany, less than the Americans but considerably more than the British.

France's military presence in West Germany is not limited to tank brigades, engineer units, fighter wings or communication units.

A French air defence regiment stationed in Dachau, near Munich and about 160 kilometres from the Czechoslovak border, has recently been equipped with "Hawk" ground to air missiles. It is the only French regiment operating in Bavaria, since the First Division garrisons are mainly in Rhineland Palatinate and that of the Third Division in Baden-Württemberg, location of another French rocket brigade equipped with "Nike" missiles.

French, American and British troops moved into Germany in 1945 after the fall of the Third Reich. They were the occupation troops. Their presence today is based on various treaties.

There is no treaty, however, which specifically says that French forces in West Germany are under the integral command of the Atlantic Alliance. But the "Decision of the NATO council on implementation of stage IV" of the final protocol of the 1954 London conference clearly says it had been unanimously decided that all forces stationed within the scope of the Allied Supreme Command were to be placed under the command of the Supreme Commander, Europe and the military control of

NATO.

In the course of 20 years, French soldiers in West Germany succeeded in creating harmonious relations with the German population. This is so because the French placed the main emphasis on establishing cultural and human contacts rather than cultivating political and economic relations. But there was also German open-mindedness towards French troops, as most of the garrison towns are not far from the French border.

The promotion of good human relations is by no means a matter for a few officials. The fact that French soccer players play for German clubs—and are given permission to do so—is only one example showing that good relations are a matter of course rather than an exception. It is also remarkable that evening schools run by the French army closely cooperate with similar German institutions.

Between 30,000 and 40,000 young Frenchmen are drafted into the Army annually, and many of them serve part of their time in West Germany. During their several-month stay they lose the prejudices they might have had and their ideas of Germany and the Germans change.

There are about 17,000 wives and children of French sergeants and officers, living in West Germany. Many of them are members of the Franco-German friendship society which has as many as 500 paying members in some towns.

French children are being trained in primary and secondary schools run by the French army and according to the French educational systems. These schools are likely to play an important role in Franco-German relations as pupils are getting the best of French culture in the morning and live the West German way of life in the afternoon, when they play with West German friends. (German Tribune, Deutsche Korrespondenz).

## Unanswered Questions On Oil For Rhodesia

World attention was lately focused on the two oil tankers, the Joanna V and the Manulea, docked at Beira and Durban, against whose apparent intention to unload oil for the Smith regime Mr. Wilson went to the Security Council to seek a mandate to use force. But it is worth asking whether these tankers, and the pocket dramas of boardings by the Royal Navy, are really the crux of the matter, as is proclaimed by the British Government and press.

The tankers loaded their oil in the Arabian Peninsula—so much seems to be clear. All the oil companies operating in the Middle Eastern countries are controlled by British, British-Dutch or American interests—and Britain, Holland and America are all supposedly solidly behind the embargo. How has this paradox come about? A large quantity of oil, to the value we believe of £1m, has been purchased from one or the other of the big oil companies in the Middle East. Is it possible that the suppliers were unaware for whom the oil was being purchased? Who, indeed, bought the oil? Who paid for it? And who supplied it? These are the questions that should be answered—and yet no-one seems even to be asking them! In no Government or press statements are these facts being presented to the public.

Although only four tankers have been named information received by Southern African News Features, say actually 12 tankers were on the move. Such a vast transaction would surely be impossible to conceal from those connected with the oil industry and from Governments. It has been suggested that behind the news headlines may lie a struggle for markets between Standard Oil (USA) and British Petroleum (UK). The whole of the Central and Southern African oil market is at present dominated by British oil companies—is Standard Oil endeavouring to move in? Whatever the facts, the public surely has a right to know.

The question that arises is whether there is still a Western policy in support of oil sanctions at all, or has a vast confidence trick been played on Africa and the world?

If Britain was aware of the facts behind the oil deal—and the fact that the oil was apparently paid for by a Dutch Bank with large South African interests—what did she mean by going to the Security Council for powers for making the embargo effective. The oil embargo is not only a failure, it is a farce, and the good faith of the Western powers in this matter is now seriously in question. Ambassador Collier of Sierra Leone, chairman of the UN Committee on Colonialism that met re Rhodesia on April 13, has publicly voiced his suspicion of Mr. Wilson's motives. And indeed the whole story of the UK's sordid little manoeuvre at the Security Council has forced serious doubts on many of the African representatives there. Mr. Wilson has publicly admitted that in going to the Security Council

he intended to subvert an African resolution being drafted at the time that would almost certainly have demanded immediate full mandatory sanctions on Rhodesia, and probably also the use of force by Britain to end the rebellion.

As Mr. Kuonde of Uganda pointed out, Mr. Wilson predicted results within weeks in November, and again in January—and five months later we are no nearer a solution. Yet Britain still insists on keeping the question of Rhodesia as a British 'preserve', and probably also the use of force and resists making it an international responsibility through the United Nations. And Britain insults the African states—not least the people of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)—by going to the UN for a mandate, not to make sanctions mandatory, not to insist on compliance by the 2 collaborators South Africa and Portugal, but simply to stop 2 tankers from unloading their oil at Beira. No steps apparently were to be taken to prevent them discharging their oil at Lourenço Marques or Durban or Cape Town. Ambassador Collier has good reason to be mystified.

But one step the significance of which should not be overlooked has been made. The Security Council has recognised that the situation in Rhodesia at present constitutes a 'threat to peace'. Action, however limited, has been taken under Ch. 7 of the Charter. The way has been opened for further action.

Another development has been public discussion of the possibility (contd. on page 4)

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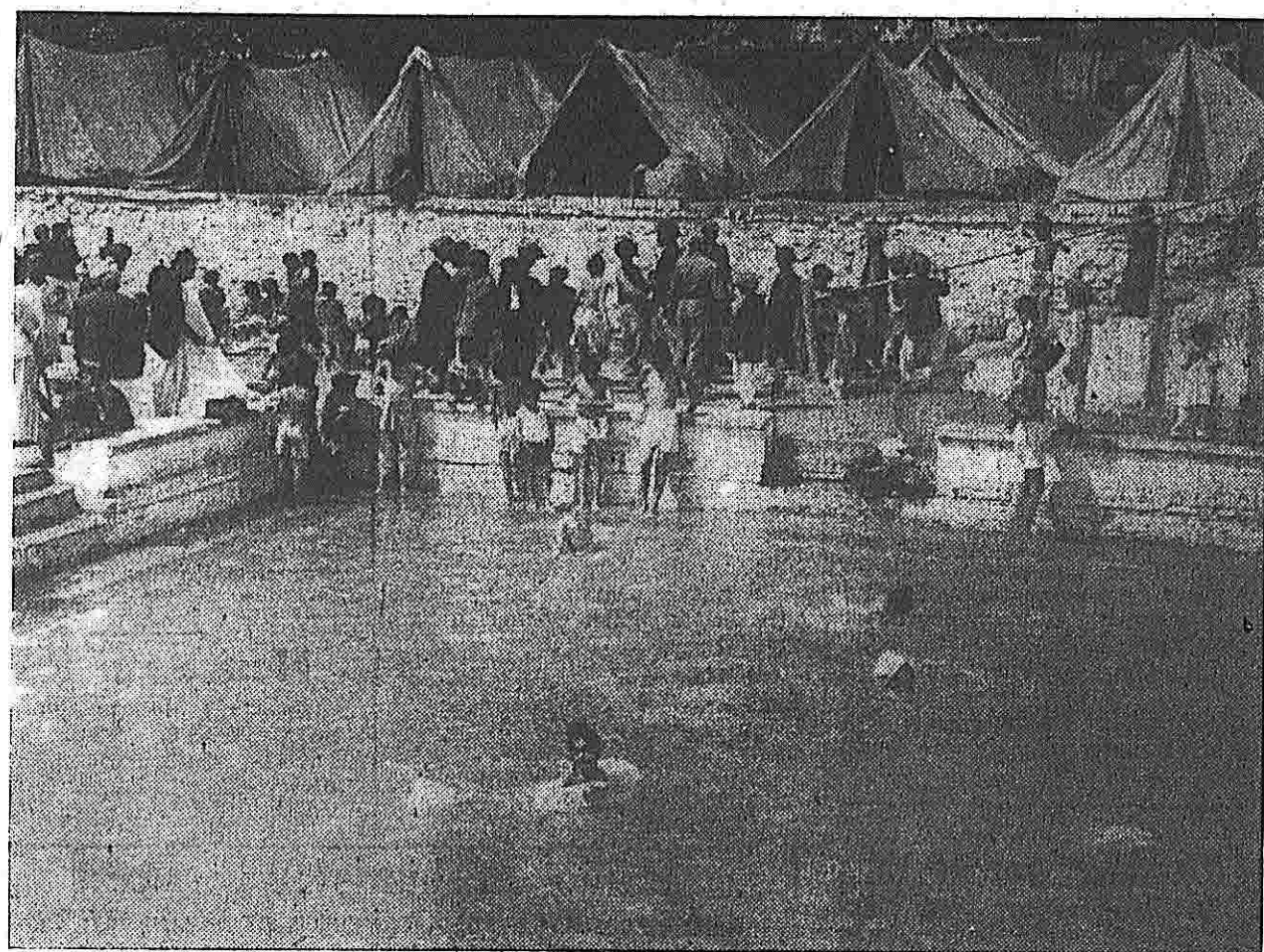
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A game of sticks amuses celebrating Sikhs in Jalalabad.



A visit to the temple, a dip in the sacred pool, and Af. 450 and a Sikh marriage is completed.

## Bathing In Sacred Pools Of Sultan Pour

By Aziz Saydali

Waisak is the name of second month in the Sikh calendar. The Sikhs believe that their religion was born on the first day of this month.

The first four days of this month are celebrated annually by the followers of Sikh religion.

As is customary with all other festivals, the Sikhs wear their new clothes on the occasion which is celebrated in the golden temple of Amritsar. The Sikhs of Afghanistan celebrate this day in Sultan Pour, a suburb of Jalalabad, situated twenty kilometres south of the city.

The Sikhs camp for these four days in the 20 acre square of the Sultan Pour gardens. Every family has its own tent.

The celebrations held here two weeks ago this year were also attended by a large number of Muslim friends.

The 2,000 people camping in the area were fed by the shops which attached their kitchens to the camping area.

The expenses for the Waisak anniversary are paid by an association known as the "special committee of the anniversary". The organisation has its president, secretary, treasurer and even accountants and scouts. The committee accepts donations from members. The scouts have their own uniforms and see that peace prevails among the residents of the camp during the anniversary.

One of the holy sites of the Sultan Pour garden is two small lakes. One of the lakes is covered and the other one is open. The Sikhs believe that these lakes take their source from a spring touched by the hands of their religious leader Baba Nanak. They believe that their ancestors who lived in this area were faced with the threat of a drought. It was with the help of Baba Nanak that the spring was created. The Sikh followers swim in these lakes.

At the side of these lakes is located the Sultan Pour temple. Most of the Sikh weddings which take place during this anniversary take place in this temple. This is both economical and religious. Poor Sikhs who cannot afford the expenses of separate marriages save their money by having their marriages in this temple.

The total expense of a wedding in the temple is Af. 450. That includes the purchase of sweets for the temple. The meals needed for the wedding party are provided by the langare Baba Nanak and financed by the committee. On an average 110 seers of rice are cooked every day.

The bride and the groom before their marriage swim in the special lakes. Then they go to the temple and stand before the holy book called Gru Grunt.

After recitation of a few lines from this book the marriage ceremony is completed.

The Waisak anniversary starts with bringing of Jolous. Jolous is a holy book covered by golden scarfs.

In normal times Jolous is kept in Jalalabad temple. On the eve of anniversary Jolous is taken from Jalalabad temple in an open car. The Sikhs follow the car on foot till the Jolous is out of the city of Jalalabad. Later they all sit in the cars and move towards Sultan Pour gardens. Motorcycle drivers escort the Jolous to Sultan Pour gardens.

The first day of Waisak is addressed by the president of the committee who this year was the Babu Saram Singh. Other members of the committee later read out the regulations for the observance of the anniversary.

Later the Gru Grunt recitation is started by five people which continues for 48 hours. The cooking related to the anniversary is done by particular sects of religion in turn.

Sikhs follow five main principles, called five K's.

1. Kara, a thick metal ring worn on the left wrist.
2. Karpan, a small knife kept on the left side of their body.
3. Kacha, shorts.
4. Kais, not cutting one's hair.
5. Kanga, a wooden comb to look after their hair. They are not allowed to use any other comb except kanga.

Sikhs pray three times a day. In the morning from three to seven, in the evening from five to seven, and one time before going to sleep.

In the Sultan Pour anniversary one finds several musical instruments with which devoted Sikhs sing their religious songs.

During the Waisak anniversary drinking is not allowed. Similarly smoking

### The Fine Art Of Hurting

Why are children so terribly sweet?  
Innocent, frank and incomplete.  
They are our miniatures minus one vice,  
None of them ever tries to be nice.  
Thinking aloud, they crash and brawl,  
Followed by reconciliation—that's all.  
When they disagree, they shout and holler,  
Be it a big issue or something smaller.  
Why don't we, the charming wise guys,  
Are not frank like the little boys?  
Hurting each other when we may,  
Not saying night when it is day.  
It is about time to use our heads,  
And learn a lot from our kids.

## Petula Clark Shows Variety Of Talent

Petite Petula Clark has exploded her singing talent on the Hollywood scene, startling those who thought of her as a rock 'n' roll singer.

The fresh-faced, snub-nosed British singer sold a sell out house at the comat grove on her varied repertoire of something old and much that is new. Her performance was a revelation to those who came expecting a teen-type rocker.

The reason for that reputation was her first American record, "Downtown" which was such a favourite with the youthful crowd that her talent as a song-belter was virtually obscured.

"Downtown is not a rock 'n' roll song. It is really a very beautiful piece of music", she opined in her Ambassador Hotel suite as one of her two young daughters crawled over her. "And I have certainly never considered myself a rock 'n' roll singer."

"Last year at the grammy awards, I accepted my statuette for 'Downtown' I commented, 'I didn't know I was a rock 'n' singer."

"Downtown" brought many changes to her life.

"I was glad to see that when I won this year for 'I know a place', the category had been changed."

"Actually, this was the time when I expected to be slowing down my career", she remarked.

Petula is married to and managed by a Frenchman who is a veteran of British show business.

"Julie Andrews and I were 'very good friends', she remarked. "We both had the same problems—we were child stars with show business parents. We saw a lot of each other then, but not in recent years. I would like to see her again."

Petula appeared in some English films, none of any vast importance and then returned to her beginnings as a singer. She rode the crest of the British tidal wave in popular music. She digs the new beat it communicates to the current generation, says she.

## He Puts The Music In The Flute

Almost all the books written here in the Islamic era begin with an Edcomlum (Hamd) and praise of Mohammad (Naat).

No matter whether the work was an epic such as Ferdousi's Shahnama; a history such as Hodud Alalam; or a literary discourse such as those of Kulliate Khwaja Abdullah Ansari, the author first showed his imagination, command on the language and powers of observation in the Hamd and Naat.

Hamds written by Ansari, Jami, Maulana Roumy have gained such a wide readership through the centuries that hardly any Dari or Pakhtu speaker can be found who has not memorised a few lines and couplets from them.

Khushal Khatak considered himself essentially a warrior. In his poetry everything is related to courage and bravery but he also has written some memorable Hamds.

The following is one of them translated by D.N. Mackenzie.

All praise is right and due to Him

Whose praises all men sing.

Whether their state be high or low

All men give thanks to Him.

All creation cries his Oneness

From Fish to firmament.

Infidels or true-believers,

All confess His mastery.

So great, so grand a king is He

The heavens are His home:

The earth its floor, the mountains

there

Like nails with which it's studded.

The beauties of the world we see

Are all descriptive of Him.

Stones prostrate themselves in

homage,

The trees stand in respect.

He made the sun to burn so bright.

The moon to shine so clear.

He makes the earth's face beautiful

By causing flowers to bloom.

He gave the mouth the sense of

taste.

The jaws the power to chew.

A morsel of meat He makes speak.

A piece of fat to see.

He gives to Sheikhs their will to

praise.

To rakes theirs to carouse.

He gives the rose its loveliness.

Te nightingale its love.

He puts the music in the flute.

Intoxication in the wine.

He gives the barn-yard cock its

crown.

The peacock its bright train.

He gives the deer its perfume gland

And civet to the cat.

He gives the rebeck's string its song.

To rose-water its scent.

He makes all moon-browed, lovely

girls,

With eyes like the gazelles.

He makes the lover so distraught.

Inflicting love on him.

He makes the rain fall, or the snow.

Turns dry dust into meadow.

First He makes the bushes grow

Green,

Then opens flowers on them.

Then He puts scent into the flowers

And brilliant petals on them.

So adorning tended gardens

And flower-decked hillsides.

All the trees of field and orchard.

The tall and small and wide—

To every one He gives its fruit.

Each with a different taste.

He loads the vine with clustered

grapes,

Makes black and white both sweet.

His bounty rains down equally

On colocynth and apple.

Just as the fair rose blossoms forth

So does the thorn grown out.

Men all eat from His bounteous

table.

In this they're all alike:

The sinner eats his fill at it

Beside the pious man.

It's He who sets kings on their

throne

And reaps them in their time.

If He should pardon Lucifer

No one can say Him nay:

If He cast a man to the flames

No one can make protest.

If kingship lies in independence

He is the greatest king.

His kingdom never knows decline:

He has no peer at all.

## Moving The Temple Of Amada

The temple of Amada lies 190 km upstream from Aswan, and is one of the most interesting of the monuments threatened by the rising waters of the Nile.

It was built and decorated under the reigns of Toutmosis III, Amenophis III and Tut-Mosis IV. In contrast to the majority of the temples of the upper valley built into the rock, it is entirely built from raised blocks fitted together without any binder.

The pronaos displays a multitude of figures and inscriptions cut into the stone, while the enclosed section is completely decorated with plaster paintings and sculptures. Taking the temple apart stone by stone, which is normally employed for moving the Nubian temples, was thus out of the question, except for certain parts of the pronaos.

It was therefore decided to remove the temple in a single piece, in accordance with a method employed in France for shifting buildings of all types.

The French government has long been interested in saving this temple, subsequent to archaeological work and in particular that of Madame Christiane Des-Roches-Noblecourt and Father Dubourgnet.

Trouvelot, Inspector-General of Historical Monuments, was appointed to head a mission whose aim was to find a solution enabling the temple to be shifted in a single piece.

Trouvelot studied several solutions and finally, after talks with certain concerns, concluded that the operation was either impossible, or would cost a sum inordinate with the credit provided.

Faced with this situation, Trouvelot continued his research and contacted Etablissements Sainrapt & Brice, who possess a service that has moved

many historical monuments and buildings, for example the historical castle at Landas (A Louis XIII building that lay in the path of the Little-Dunkirk motorway).

In February 1964 Head of the "Special Works" Service at Etablissements Sainrapt & Brice, was therefore sent on mission by the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs to examine the edifice and the path selected and in general fashion to review the possibilities of the operation.

The final report made as a result of this mission concluded that, from the technical standpoint, the operation was perfectly feasible, while nonetheless setting a certain number of particular problems.

The cost of the operation evaluated in this report was about 2 million francs, i.e. almost seven times less than the previous project, but still twice the available credits.

The deadline for the finished operation was very tight, since the waters were scheduled to rise around the temple by November 1964, i.e. only 9 months remained to solve all the technical and financial problems.

Faced with such a situation, all the people concerned in the operation took the most urgent steps both in France and the UAR to prevent such an opportunity for saving the temple from being missed. In early April a provisional order was given by the UAR Ministry for Culture to a group formed by Etablissements Sainrapt & Brice and Misr Concrete Development Co, Cairo.

On the basis of this order, the first special equipment was sent in May and the specialist staff of Etablissements Sainrapt & Brice, Mr. Alain Cambon and his assistant, Mr. Gaston Bou-Teiller, were on site by the

end of June 1964.

The method adopted for the temple of Amada is that commonly used in France for displacements of all kinds.

It consists in rolling the edifice, although rigid, on a system of ordinary rails, i.e. flexible and compressible.

Suitable carriages with an effective load of 100 tons, carrying hydraulic jacks, are used to carry the structure. These jacks form a veritable "suspension system" during the journey, automatically offsetting the differences in level of the tracks. The connecting system in fact forms an isotatic supporting system.

The loads induced by the structure are transferred to the jacks and carriages by a sort of highly rigid grid formed by a system of concrete or steel section beams.

For the temple of Amada, the beams were built in prestressed concrete as a substructure beneath the walls and outside of the temple.

Very special problems were raised by the nature of the construction, since blocks of stone seated and set without any binder do not form a homogeneous entity. All the stones therefore had to be consolidated together through 3-dimensional prestressing. Following this prestressing, a special mortar was injected between the joints to eliminate any relative motion of the stones under the effect of the prestressing loads.

The lower beams were built in sections so that there was no risk of dislocating the walls. In addition, two chainings surrounding the temple at the top and bottom of the walls provided very useful cohesion during this stage of the work, aside from their final function during the displacement.

The upper beam carried the lower beam outside by steel suspending members and inside by prestressing cables. The cables enabled the inner beam to be detached on arrival and withdrawn from the temple without demolishing it (the beam), thus avoiding the risk of deterioration.

When the entire temple was laid on the pattern of beams and the jacks raised, it was possible to start moving.

Thrust was provided by twin-acting jacks. They thrust against anchorage points attached to the rails. At the end of each stroke, they then drew along their anchorage points, bringing them up to their new starting position. These jacks were fed by two high pressure hydraulic pumps (normal rating: kg cm<sup>2</sup>, providing a force of 50 tons per jack). Depending on the gradient and resistance, either 2 or 3 jacks were used, providing speeds of from 8 to 20 metres per hour. Allowing for halts, the distances covered per day varied from 30 to 100 metres. However, owing to the track-laying work on advance-ment, the distance covered in a day was limited to 50 metres and the average speed during the complete journey was 20 metres per day.



This photo shot by a free lance photographer won a first place award at a competition in Great Britain last year. The two children trained the racing sheep themselves.



## McNamara Urges French Take Part In Talks On Ways To Broaden NATO Participation

WASHINGTON, May 1.—U.S. Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara said Saturday "we'd be delighted" to have France join in NATO's discussions on ways to broaden alliance participation in planning for use of nuclear weapons.

McNamara said this in response to a question as he returned from two days of consultations in London with top defence ministers of West Germany, Italy, Turkey and Britain.

The discussions were the second in a series that is expected to lead to changes that will give member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation a great role in the alliance's nuclear arrangements.

When asked if a new nuclear strategy was in prospect for NATO, McNamara said:

"certainly not as a result of our discussions of the last few days."

The Defence Secretary said that the defence ministers and their military aides reviewed tactical and force questions as a foundation for the planning which is going on.

He said he saw no need to alter the NATO regional command setup which he said is "well established."

### Nangarhar College

(Continued from page 1) The Fulbright Programme, he considered it a cultural and educational experience of mutual benefit to the Afghan and American sides. As an instructor he had valued the spirit of cooperation among college and staff and the academic freedom he had enjoyed at Jalalabad.

Dr. Weytner advised that the Fulbright Programme should study individual projects and the administrations before becoming involved.

Under a different administration, the Jalalabad lectureship must not have been successful, he said. He praised the Dean of the College highly.

Under the Fulbright exchange programme, three lecturers will visit Jalalabad next year, including professors of biochemistry, pathology and nutrition.

Two faculty members have won scholarships to study in the United States under the Fulbright Programme.

The Board of Directors had a two-day schedule while in Jalalabad.

In addition to their meeting on Thursday afternoon, they toured the college buildings and hospital, held a banquet for faculty and staff, and were hosted by Dr. Weytner and Dean Baha socially.

Dr. Baha invited the Board for a picnic in the village of Shewa.

Members of the Board are: Mohammed Hashem Rahimi, Ministry of Education; Mohammed Isa Tokhi, Kabul University; Abdul Haq Walleh, Ministry of Culture and Information; and Harold S. Ottwell, Chairman, and Dr. Walter A. Simon, Treasurer, from the U.S. Embassy; Mohammed Sakhi Danishjo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; John James, Asia Foundation; James Holley, US AID.

### Zambian Students

Continued from page 1

which seven Africans were killed by Rhodesian police security forces.

Rhodesian air force personnel in helicopters took part in the battle in which police said the Africans, who came from Zambia, used Chinese and Russian weapons. In a petition which was handed in to the high commission, the students blamed Britain for the clash with the Africans, and called for British military intervention in Rhodesia to topple Premier Smith's regime.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia Saturday criticised British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Rhodesian "peace" moves.

His comments followed a meeting between Kaunda and British envoy Malcolm MacDonald earlier in the day.

In a brief news conference prior to flying to the copperbelt to address a mass rally Kaunda said:

"I very strongly disapprove of the latest moves by the British government. It is entirely uncalled for. It is out of line with what we expect in the way of Labour Government thinking." Kaunda is silent on the issue since Wilson announced that "informal talks" are to be held with the Rhodesian rebels.

MacDonald who is Britain's special representative to east and central Africa, was sent here in an effort to win Kaunda over.

According to a Reuters dispatch from Dar Es Salaam the Zimbabwe African National Union, one of Rhodesia's banned African nationalist parties, claimed yesterday that 25 white police and troops were killed and 30 wounded in a running battle near Sinoi in Rhodesia.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—

Stories from London, denied by the Pentagon, said the U.S. delegation to London proposed that plans be drawn up for automatic use of nuclear weapons in three situations:

1. Use of atomic antiaircraft weapons in event of attack on NATO territory.

2. The laying of atomic land mines to block invasion from across the iron curtain.

3. Atomic depth charges and antisubmarine weapons in event of assault on NATO naval forces or harbors.

The story said this nuclear response would be purely defensive and would not involve atomic weapons at the enemy's territory.

The reported proposals, the published report said, would end present uncertainty in NATO as to the timing and conditions under which nuclear weapons would be used in defence of Europe. In its statement, the Pentagon said:

"News stories alleging that the United States proposed a shift in NATO defence strategy during the meetings of the last two days in London are not correct."

"At the meetings in London, the ministers discussed possible modification in organisation and procedures to improve allied participation in nuclear planning. They also discussed ways to strengthen appropriate consultation for the possible use of nuclear weapons."

Meanwhile Undersecretary of State George W. Ball says the "self-centred" policies of French president Charles de Gaulle may turn Europe to a dangerous system of national rivalries that could once more lead to world war.

In a speech before the American Society of International Law Friday night, Ball accused de Gaulle of trying to make France superior.

### Oil For Rhodesia

Contd. from page 2

lity of the use of sanctions against South Africa.

Until these two crucial matters of cutting off the oil at source and of blockading not only Beira but the whole Southern African coast are approached seriously by the UK and the US, it seems inevitable that the oil embargo will be a failure, that Smith will remain in illegal power in Salisbury, and that the fate of the majority of the people of Zimbabwe will be gradually forgotten. If this happens, the West will stand before the world charged, if not convicted, with playing a gigantic confidence trick on all of us.

## Jordanian, Israeli Border Troops Clash During Night

TEL AVIV, May 1, (Reuters).—Two Israeli army raiding parties slipped silently over the border during the night and sabotaged 14 Jordanian houses in reprisal raids against Arab terrorism, the Israeli army announced Saturday.

Three Israeli soldiers were wounded as a gun battle raged under cover of darkness, the army said in a statement from Tel Aviv.

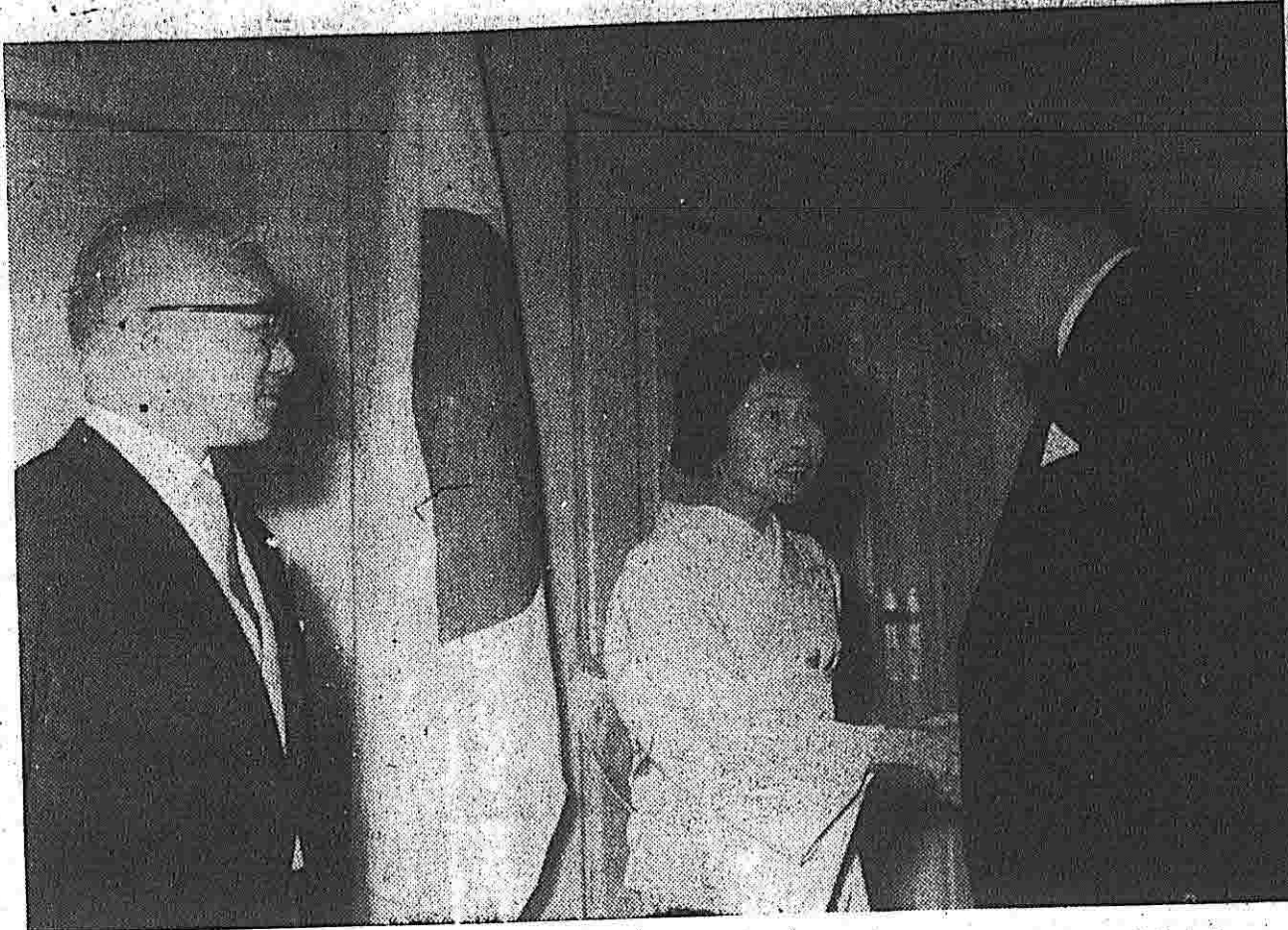
### Rare Bear Killed In Nangarhar

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar).—A baby Tibetan bear killed in Darunta will be studied by a Czech professor as part of his research in parasitology. The bear is a type rarely seen in this country, especially in warmer regions such as Nangarhar.

Last year a hunter in the Darunta mountains had chased its mother but she managed to escape despite wounds. Recently the baby bear apparently slipped down from the mountain and was caught by a Soviet expert working in Nangarhar. The Czech Prof. Dalibor Povolny learned about this and obtained the bear and killed it for his research.

### HAKIMI LEAVES FOR GENEVA

KABUL, May 1, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Rahman Hakimi, Deputy Minister of Public Health, and Ghulam Hazrat, secretary to the Minister of Public Health, left for Geneva Thursday to represent Afghanistan at the General Assembly of World Health Organisation.



The 65th birth anniversary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was observed by the Japanese Embassy in Kabul.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and some other members of the cabinet, high ranking officials, and diplomats in Kabul attended the reception held in the Japanese Embassy in Kabul on Friday evening.

Here the Prime Minister shakes hands with Mrs. Hideki Masaki, wife of the Japanese ambassador in Kabul.

## WORLD BRIEFS

BELGRADE, May 1, (AP).—President Tito of Yugoslavia has invited Colonel Houari Boumedienne, President of the revolutionary council of Algeria, to visit Yugoslavia. A date for the visit will be fixed later.

JAKARTA, May 1, (Reuters).—Indonesian attorney-general Major-General Sugiharto has dismissed 15 high-ranking officials in his Ministry as part of a continuing purge of Communist elements, Antara News Agency reported Saturday.

WARSAW, May 1, (Reuters).—Poland has rejected a European "peace plan" put forward by West Germany, it was announced here Saturday.

BANGKOK, May 1, (Reuters).—Indonesia's Foreign Minister Adam Malik flew here from Jakarta Saturday for talks with the Philippine's Foreign Secretary about their relations with Malaysia and Singapore.

ACCRA, May 1, (DPA).—Ghana and Togo opened their frontiers Saturday amidst the cheers of thousands of people present on the occasion.

NEW DELHI, May 1, (Reuters).—Six people were injured, when the Assam mail train was derailed about 15 miles from Gauhati Saturday, it was officially announced.

## Shepherd, Sheep Killed By Lightning

HERAT, May 1, (Bakhtar).—A shepherd died after being hit by lightning last week in Sheen Dand. Over 450 of his flock were injured.

The shepherd Rustam Ali had sought refuge in two rooms near a shrine during a heavy rainfall when lightning struck the place.

Ali was seriously injured and later died in Sheen Dand civil hospital.

Doctors said that Ali was still living but in a coma and in serious condition when brought to the hospital.

Lightning also damaged telephone poles in Gardez last week.

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### Radio Afghanistan Concert

The Second (Jazz) Orchestra of Radio Afghanistan will hold a concert in the Kabul Nendari starting Sunday May 1 at 7:00 p.m.

The two and a half-hour concert will include famous Afghan singers such as Zhila and Rokhsana.

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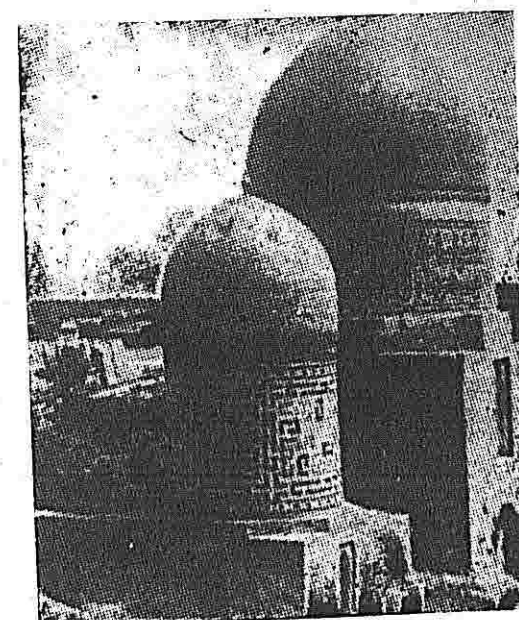
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